THE Bombay Gazette AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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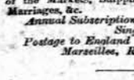

TO SAIL EARLY IN MARCH. The A 1 Clipper Ship GREYHOUND, 1410 Tons. Has excellent accommodation for a few Cabin Passengers and carries a Surgeon.

For particulars apply to Captain JACKSON on board, or to LOCKIE & Co., Agents.

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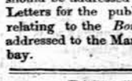

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THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer, PHLOX, C. PUDDICOMBE, Commander, will start for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 20th inst., at 12 o'clock, positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street, opposite to JAVERCHUND ATMARAM.

Bombay, 17th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. LOWE, Commander, will start for the above Port on FRIDAY the 20th instant, at 11 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 17th February 1863.

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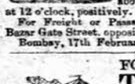

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from Rangoon, has superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to KAVALBANA'S Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Feroze Shah* are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain DAVORE will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

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EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steam-tug Boats and eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Rob. Stephenson & Co. and Messrs. Vermont & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary,

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

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EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 1st January 1863.

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ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their establishment, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the Accounts.

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A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

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Notices.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

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17th February 1863.

RETURN BALL.

THE RETURN BALL to the Masons will take place in the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant. Subscription Rs. 20, entitling each subscriber to invite one Gentleman and two Ladies. Extra guests Rs. 10 each. Non-Masons only allowed to subscribe. Names of guests with subscriptions to be sent to the undersigned as early as possible.

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TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the supply for a period of six months of CARPENTERS' & SMITHS' TOOLS, and other sundry articles, required by th is Company.

A list of the articles may be had on application to the Company's Engineer.

No Tender will be received, after the 23rd instant.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers,
Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited.
Bombay, 13th Feb. 1863.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are hereby invited for the purchase of 367 Teak Logs and 613 Teak Taldoms, the property of the Cochin Government and lying in the Timber Depot at Ponany.

2. Tenders will be received till Monday, the 16th March 1863, and will be opened on the following day in the Huzoor Cutcherry, at Ernacollum in the presence of such of the parties interested as may be in attendance.

3. The Tenders should specify in words at length a rate per Candy all round for the Logs, and a rate per hundred Double Taodas (twelve of which are equal to a Candy) all round for the Taldoms.

4. The 'Candy' is equivalent in Malabar measurement to one Cubic Kole, a Kole being equal to 28⅛ English Inches.

5. A deduction of 15 per cent. and of 7½ per cent. from the prices for whole quantity of Logs and Taldoms respectively will be allowed for defects after the completion of the measurement.

6. The Government reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all of the Tenders that may be received without assigning a reason for so doing.

7. Tenders to be addressed to the Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Cochin and to be superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber."

8. Any further information may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. S. VERNEDE,
Commercial Agent to the Cochin Government.
Commercial Office, Ernacollum in Cochin, 10th Feb. 1863.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MR. KURSONDAS MADHOWJEE has contracted to purchase and this Piece or Parcel of Hilly Ground situated at Malabar Hill, and commonly known as Dewdoonger, standing in the name of the late Raujee Mayajee's, deceased, in the Books of the Collector of Bombay, and bounded on the East by the public road, on the West partly by the property of Dhunjeebhoy Nusserwanjee Cama and partly by the property of Chimunlaljee Maharaj, on the North by the road leading to Mr. Connon's bungalow, and on the South by the property of Ruttonjee Roopjee and by the public road leading to Walkeshwer Temple. All persons having any claim or being in any way interested in the above property, are required to make the same known to the undersigned at his Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, within fourteen days, or from this date, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and any claims preferred thereafter will be considered as waived.—Dated this 12th day of February, 1863.

C. TYABJEE, Purchaser's Solicitor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that MRS. MARY CREW, Widow of the late Mr. F. CREW, has contracted to sell her Plot of Land, known by the name of "Moojibhai Chimada Batt," with the House, Premises, and Out-houses, with Cocoanut and other Trees, situate without the Fort Walls at Bombay, at Mahim; the said Plot is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 538, and the said Premises is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 441, containing by admeasurement 4,673-3-0th square yards, and is bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the North by the Oart of Dinajee Luxmunjee, on the South and West by the Public passage, on the East by the Public Road. Any persons having claims upon the said Oart or Premises or any Part thereof, by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known to Mr. J. MACFARLANE, Solicitor for the purchasers, by a notice within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed and such claims will be treated as null and void.

Bombay, dated 9th February 1863.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction at the Office of the Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners at 2 P.M. ; on TUESDAY, the 24th day of February instant, the whole of that piece of Ground, now forming the Khandia Tank, which is bounded on the North by the Duncan Road Lane, on the East by Goolam Mohideen Subedar Street, on the South by Khandia Tank Street, and on the West by Chimna Butcher Street, and contains by admeasurement 34,238 square yards or thereabouts, the same being property vested in the Municipal Commissioners for the Town and Island of Bombay.

CONDITION OF SALE.—The purchaser to clean and fill the Tank with approved material other than sweepings or filth up to the level of the road way on either side on or before the first day of June next, 1863.

Copy of plan and any further information required may be obtained on application between 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, (Sunday's excepted), at the Office of the undersigned.

H. G. WILCOX,
Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners.
Hornby Row, Fort, 13th Feb. 1863.

DESIGN FOR COMPETITION.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT are prepared to receive DESIGNS FOR A NEW EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL to be built on the Esplanade, Bombay.

Lithographed copies of the general plan of the accommodation required with a schedule of measurements according to the arrangements of the building which have been generally approved by the medical authorities and Government, together with plans of the proposed site, can be had on application at the office of the Superintending Engineer Presidency Circle, Bombay, and at the India Office, London.

The rates on which the work is to be calculated will also be furnished at those offices, and the gross estimate is not to exceed Rupees 3,80,000.

Complete plans and estimates are also required for residence for the Surgeon and House Surgeon, and for quarters for 8 sick officers, to be arranged in two or three blocks distinct from, but in the immediate vicinity of the main Hospital.

The designs of these buildings should harmonize in character and style with the main building.

The estimate for these, calculated on the same rates, should not exceed 1,25,000 Rupees.

There must be ample provision for thorough ventilation, which is obstructed in Bombay by a sea breeze blowing generally from W. to S. W. during the months from May till September, and from various points from N. W. by N. to S. W. by S. during the rest of the year, provision should be made to exclude the N. and E. winds, which blow most frequently by night.

The walls must be protected as far as possible from the direct rays of the sun.

The designs are unrestricted as to style, provided it is suited to the climate, and to the use to which the building is to be devoted, and as to materials, provided that they are procurable in Bombay at prices which will admit of their being used in the building as designed.

The designs must include—

1. Ground plan and plan of each story.
2. Elevation of each of the 4 faces.

The plans and elevations to be on a scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch Specification and estimate with sections, &c., in sufficient detail to enable the judges to decide whether the plan can be carried out within the sum allowed.

Prizes will be awarded for the two best designs—Rs. 2,500 for the best, and Rs. 1,000 for the next in merit, provided the designs fulfils the above conditions.

If the best designs, in an artistic point of view, fail to fulfil any one of the above essential conditions, the Judges will be empowered to reduce or withhold the prize, and no prize will be awarded to a design merely because it fulfils the conditions, if otherwise conspicuously deficient in artistic merits.

The drawings and estimates, &c., should be sent in on or before September 1st in the usual manner with mottos, and envelopes containing the name and address of the artist to the Superintending Engineer Presidency Circle, by whom the envelopes will be opened in presence of the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government Public Works Department after the prizes have been adjudged.

All the designs received will be exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay, for one month before the adjudication of the prizes, and unless claimed and removed by the authors, for one month afterwards.

The envelope containing the name should state the author's wish whether the name should be appended to the design when exhibited after the adjudication.

The Prizes will be adjudged by the Executive Committee of Fort Improvement Commission and the Engineers of the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay and Baroda Railways, who will be asked to aid Government in the adjudication.

In the event of any design being finally adopted by Government for execution without further modification than is made by the designer at the instance of Government, the Prize will be made up to one per cent on the amount of the estimate as revised by the Executive Committee.

It will be optional to Government to avail themselves of the services of the author in altering or executing any design which gains a prize or premium, any design to which a prize or premium is awarded will remain the absolute property of Government.

Unsuccessful designs will be returned to the authors if claimed by them or by their authorized Agents, within one month from the period of adjudication, during which period if not claimed they will remain exhibited in the Town Hall, Bombay.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
H. RIVERS, Lieut-Colonel, R.E.,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 13th February 1863.

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NOTICE.—SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS FOR 1863 are now falling due, and will be thankfully received. The names of all those who do not pay up before the 31st March will be struck out of our lists, as we cannot supply to any one unless payments are made in advance

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 20th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

Exchange on England for the Mail of 27th, has opened at 2s. 0¹⁵-16d. Bank Bills at 2s. 0¹³-16d. Documentary paper.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d. to 2s. 15/16.
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Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d. to 2s. 13/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	218 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	99 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divd.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	4 Prem.
Commercial Bank	500	5 do.	2 Prem.
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	200	2½ do.	15 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	30 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 prem.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Rajhinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800 p.sh.pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	per ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shs	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Ry. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Petit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
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Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan 96
" Loan 1835-36 .....
" Loan 1842-43 ..... } 95
" Loan 1854-55 .....
New Five per Cent. Loan 105
" and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each ..... Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes 10-3
Spanish Dollars 240
Carolus 290
Mexican Dollars 225
German Crowns 213
Five Franc Pieces 205
Bar Silver ..... 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ..... £3 17s. 6d. to £4 19s. 6d.
" (Seed) ..... £3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton) ..... £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed) ..... £3 2s. 6d.
To China ..... } No enquiry.
To Clyde ..... }
To Hull ..... }
To Calcutta and back ..... Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (18th February 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Bombay:		
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	420 to 425
Old Surat	"	425 to 430
Old Dhollera, and Bhownuggur	"	430 to 435
New Comravuttee	"	435 to 440
Old Compta	"	437 to 438
Old Dharwar Sawginned	"	570 to 575
New Barsee, and Nuggur	"	430 to 435
New Veravul	"	445 to 446
New Khandeish	"	425 to 428
Old Poonthee	"	400 to 410
New Accola	"	445 to 446
New Mangalore	"	445 to 450
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,520 to 1,525.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ...at Rs.		6-7 to 6-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ...	"	7-3 to 7-4
Gingelly seed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	37 to 38
	"	27 to 28

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 17TH FEB., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 31st Jan. 1863.	From 1st to 7th Feb. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	23,180	636	23,816
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,991	...	3,991

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 10th Feb. 1863.	From 11th to 17th Feb. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	21,743½	665	½	22,408½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,893½	97	½	3,990½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 10th Feb. 1863.	From 11th to 17th Feb. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,778	27	25,805
" 1862-63	16,975	875½	17,850½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	29	...	29
" 1862-63	2,916	75	2,991

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 11TH TO 17TH FEB., 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *John Bright*	27
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Mahi*	122½
" *John Bright*	753
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *John Bright*	75
Total	977½

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.
* During the whole Season.
(Errors excepted)
E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.O.
Bombay, Custom House, 18th February 1863.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
" on demand	2s.	0⅞d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11½d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £20. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum
Do. in one series of 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties now requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(If to a Lady, her Christian names or names in full,)* and the sight as which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If it be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 29th January 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, *and by Imperial Decree of 20th July* 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
" 3 Do. Do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11⅞d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-57	cts.
" 3 Do. Do.	"	2-54	"
On Demand	"	2-51	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0⅛d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0½d.	do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0¾d.	do.
Ditto sight	ditto	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 31st January 1863. Manage.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—15, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
AMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY KEYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DE ROS HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	do.
On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, wherever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.
do.	1	do.	do.	3	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed to "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE—3, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	
" 4 months' sight	2s.	0⅜d.	
" 3 months' sight	2s.	0½d.	
" 2 months' sight	2s.	0⅝d.	
" 1 month	2s.	0¾d.	
" On demand	2s.		
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ... 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0⅜d.	"
3 Do. at	2s.	0½d.	"
2 Do. at	2s.	0⅝d.	"
1 Do. at	2s.	0¾d.	"
Sight at	2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, 2½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
December 19th, 1862. Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s.	0⅜d.	"
" 3 do.	2s.	0½d.	"
" 2 do.	2s.	0⅝d.	"
" 1 do.	2s.	0¾d.	"
" On demand	1s.	11⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11½d.	"
On Ireland do.			

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ... 1s. 11½d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863. Acting Agent.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	FROM
Feb. 19	Caroline	Dodds	Moulmein 17 Jan.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Governor Higginson,* for Kurrachee.
Ship *Zambia,* for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 19TH FEBRUARY 1863.
For London.

Walmer Castle.—150 bundles Linseed, 75 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Caroline Agnes.—50 bags Saltpetre, 75 cwt., G. Burstall and Co.

For Liverpool.

King of Algeria.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Hamundass Bunchamull; 600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Jaitha Jairaz.

Uneas.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mowjee Tulsey and Co.; 195 bales Cotton, 682½ cwt., Bacherdass Ambirdass; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Jeathabhoy Bhoychund; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Goculdass Cullianjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Culliandass Nasserwanjee and Co.; 65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Caseeram Tooljaram.

Brunelle.—52 casks Jingilly Oil, 208 cwt., Khatesy Dhurumsy; 40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Damjee Husraz and Co.; 1,400 bundles Coir Yarn, 120 cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hamundass Buchamull.

Zambia.—925 bales Cotton, 3,237½ cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee; 425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Runchordass Khoosaldass.

Herald.—700 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Lalijee Davedass; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dhurumsy Virjee; 425 bales Cotton, 1,487½ cwt., Runchordass Khoosaldass.

Queen of England.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Ameerchund Walljee.

Queen of the Seas.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dossa Damjee; 1,000 bundles Linseed, 500 cwt., Khoobchund Bhagchund; 200 bundles Hemp, 200 cwt., Courjee Premjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt.; 15 bales Wool, 45 cwt., Canjee Hemraz.

Tarmenia.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Jehagirjee Hormusjee; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt. Hirjee Khimjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Tulla Morarjee.

Grey Hound.—2,900 bundles Coir Yarn, 154 cwt., Damjee Pursotum; Loose Buffalos Horns, 236 cwt., Neserwanjee Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Jewrat Megjee and Co.; 25 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Jewrat Megjee and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Nuronjee Mowjee.

Oimber.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Sorabjee Merwanjee and Co.

Mornington.—200 bundles Hemp, 200 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Morina.—75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Gosuldass Tezpall.

Trenton.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Vusunjee Nurrunjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Vusunjee Narronjee and Co.

Dawn of Hope.—1,200 bundles Surseeed, 600 cwt., Dewjee Muckanny; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Govind Hurry; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., N. B. Mody and Co.

Bosphorus.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Ruttonsy Mooljee and Co.; 70 bales Cotton, 245 cwt., Pestonjee Hormusjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Natalia.—80 bales Cotton, 280 cwt., Khandapa Goolway.

Resolute.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Sewmoorty Anapoory.

For Havre.

Zamindar.—155 bales Cotton, 830 cwt., S. Trebjee and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Woomedram Pittamber; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Caseeram Toolsaram; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Panachund Kessowjee.

Eloise.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Hamundass Buchamull.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singaore.*—23 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dorabjee Pestonjee.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*204	Assyria, (paddle)	... Bombay.
*246	Auckland, (paddle)	... Bombay.
	Augusta, 8 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Scarie	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop)	... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Seib	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	... Kurrachee.
205	Cursetjee, (staff)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley	... Bombay.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belen	... Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat)	... River Indus.
235	Euphrates, (survey ship), Walsh	... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce	... Aden.
	Georgiana, (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolistan, (paddle tug), Nasodin	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood	... Kurrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle)	... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner	... Aden.
167	Marin, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	... Kurrachee.
*204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle)	... Bombay. (For sale.)
393	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher	... River Indus.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley	... Aden.
	Severn (s), Montriser	
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle) Jones	River Indus.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle)	... Bombay.
1098	Zenobia, 6 (paddle) Adams	... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

679	Caroline Agnes, W. Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	(c.l. Feb. 13)	
1156	Hornet, Fryan—Ewart Latham & Co.		
	FOR LIVERPOOL VIA KURRACHEE.		
1192	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)	
1112	Her Majesty, Seymour—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 2)	
927	Salamanca, Livesay—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 14)	
1061	Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 26.)	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.		
1309	Bosphorus, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 30)	
1122	Brunelle, Orkney—Rennie Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 9)	
816	City of Delhi, Muir—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)	
1239	Cimber, Coppernoldt—Martin, Young & Co.	(c. l. Jan. 19)	
1215	Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)	
624	Fort William, Castle—Canjee Leladhar.	(c. l. Jan. 22)	
1410	Greyhound, Jackson—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 3)	
1546	Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c. l. Dec. 23)	
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie Scovell & Co.		
1194	Herald, E. McGrath—Killick Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)	
591	Jamasjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Eduljee Framjee & Co.		
959	Jeddal Mannoo, Nacoda—Adamally Soolsanally.		
374	Kusrovie, W. Gray—Purshotum Hirschund.		
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowsajee Eduljee.		
624	Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.		
959	Nasrey, Box—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.		
705	Phatel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Hubib.		
498	Shaw Allum, C. Ricker—H. S. Jaffer.		
411	Scindian (s) T. Morrison—B. S. N. Co.		
735	Sydney (s), Hodges.		
706	Thames, Tatham—Captain.		
	Tubal Cain, Duncan—(Government Transport).		
1725	Tudor, Wierland—Killick Nixon & Co.		

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476	Azof, Brasley.	
1950	China, R. Curling.	
1099	Pottinger, H. K. Toll.	(Laid up)
1500	Salsette, R. T. Dundas.	
1200	Singapore, Gribble.	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON VIA THE COAST.

761	Chimera, Motte—McIver & Co.	
	FOR MARSEILLES.	
788	Victoria, Sanderson—Captain.	
	FOR MAURITIUS.	
391	Lady Rawlinson, Rowe—Fleming & Co.	
	FOR BOMBAY.	
744	Cambay, Wilson—Finlay & Co.	
1156	Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Company.	
	FOR COLOMBO AND COCHIN.	
682	Velocity, Sinclair—J. L. Dunolly & Co.	
	NOT FIXED.	
591	Princess Royal, Gakin—Fleming & Co.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557	Africana, Hatfield	Dec. 9
551	Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Gray & Co.	Nov. 20
1180	Belle Isle, Cole.	Jan. 7
993	Camperdown Stodder.	
1063	Castilian, Walburn.	Nov. 29
567	City of Glasgow, Carnaghard.	
954	Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
531	Dovercourt, Heigho.	
682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	Nov. 2
809	Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co.	Oct. 29
1363	King of Italy, Norris—Robinson & Co.	Nov. 23

the standard of instruction and of acquirement in the schools. In this they would be greatly assisted by the system of annual examinations, introduced by Mr. Murdoch, the Director of Vernacular Schools under the above-named Society, at which the pupils have an opportunity of competing for money prizes, to part of which the teachers might be entitled. Books suitable for the use of such Schools have been prepared and published under the direction of the Vernacular Education Society. These can be obtained for such purposes at reduced rates (an almost nominal price) at the Depository of the Tract and Book Society in Bombay. The Vernacular Education Society are ready to receive applications for inspectors, from stations where a sufficient number of such schools can be got up; and will endeavor, we believe, to raise funds in England for their permanent establishment.

We would urge this means of usefulness on the consideration of gentlemen and ladies at outstations. There are persons at these stations who feel a desire to do good in some way to the masses of natives around them; but as they are unable to speak the vernacular languages, they feel themselves shut out from all direct efforts for the good of the people. And by doing nothing, they are themselves as great losers as those whom they might benefit. Here, then, is a door of usefulness, wide and effectual, opened to all at outstations who are willing to enter it. If the district around every small station throughout the country were thus illumined, how rapidly would the great work of national enlightenment advance. How much might be done in a few years in this way to elevate the masses of the people.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 18*th Feb.* 5-45 P.M

Steamer *Bombay* sailed for Suez.

PONDICHERRY, 19*th Feb.* 7-55 A.M.

Steamer *Penang* from Galle anchored.

RUMOURED LOSS OF THE P. AND O. S. S. "CADIZ."—It was rumoured in town yesterday afternoon, that the P. and O. S. S. *Cadiz*, 816 tons, Captain Haselwood, has been lost in Hongkong harbour, and that the passengers and cargo were safely transferred to the P. and O. Steamer *Benares* which came up promptly to render assistance.—*Madras Daily News, Feb.* 14.

THERE has been a good deal of discussion as to who is to be the next Lieut.-Governor. We now hear there will be none! The Viceroy will himself transact the administration of the N. W. P., while he is in these provinces, just as Lord Canning and others have done before him. This is the latest report on the subject, and we give it as we have heard it.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 14.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy arrived by special train, and entered the station punctual to time, on the evening of Thursday, the 12th instant. The Programme published in our issue of that day, with exception of the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, N. W. P. was strictly followed out.

Yesterday, His Excellency held a Levee at 11 A.M. The Civil officers of the Division were presented by the Commissioner; and Major General Wheeler, C.B., presented the Brigadier and the Divisional and Brigade Staff; Commanding Officers having been presented by the Brigadier presented their own officers in succession. *Id.*

OUR letter from Cabul, with news down to the 26th January, has just come to hand, and will be published next issue. There is nothing of much importance in it:—

"The son of the Meer Badukhshan had written to Sirdar Mohumed Ufzul Khan that the men of Koolab and its vicinity were again collecting, and that they had sent two of their spies to murder him (the son of Meer Badukhshan), who were apprehended and put to death.

Sultan Ahmed Jan had written to the Ameer that he Sultan Ahmed Jan was also his son and therefore it would be right for him to return to Candahar with his whole army.

The ambassador of the Court of Bokhara left Tukhtabool."—*Id.*

HIS Excellency the Commander-in-Chief returned from Cawnpore yesterday, had lunch with General McDuff, and immediately after proceeded on a flying visit to Gonda; he returns to Lucknow on Sunday morning, and leaves the same evening for Seetapore, where he will join his camp. If possible, His Excellency will meet the Viceroy at Meerut. *Oudh Gazette, February* 14.

THE Viceroy and Countess of Elgin arrived in Cawnpore by special train from Allahabad on Tuesday evening, and proceeded to the house of a Mr. Lance, the Judge, where they stayed. On Wednesday morning His Lordship, attended by a half-a-dozen of the Queen's Bays, drove through the length and breadth of the station. At ½ past 10 His Lordship held a levee, at which the civil and military officers of the station, together with a goodly number of civilians from Oudh, were presented, the latter by Mr. Wingfield, C.B. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had a private interview with the Viceroy, which lasted for about half an hour, before the levee. In the afternoon, Mr. Wingfield introduced Maharaja Maun Singh and a few of the Oudh talookdars, at a private durbar. In the evening the principal residents were invited to meet His Lordship at dinner, and later at night, Lady Elgin held a Drawing-room, at which every one in the station was present, including the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Commissioner, General McDuff, Colonel Abbott, &c. It was a most brilliant party, and every one was delighted with the courteous and affable demeanour of the vice-regal couple. At 10 minutes past 9 A.M., yesterday, the Viceroy and party took their departure by special train for Agra, where they were expected to arrive at 2 P.M. Tents have been pitched, and refreshments provided at, and a guard of honor from H. M.'s 23rd R. W. F., sent to the railway terminus, whence, after a little rest, the Viceroy and the Countess of Elgin, attended by the Lieutenant Governor N. W. P. and all the high officials, were to have made their entry, in great state, into Agra at 4 P.M., the procession consisting of a squadron 8th Hussars, a battery of Artillery, Wing H. M.'s 23rd R. W. F., and the 10th Cavalry, leading the cortege, followed by the Body Guard, the 15th Cavalry, a battery of Artillery, Wing H. M.'s 23rd R. W. F. and the 41st N. I.,—a royal salute being fired on their Excellencies leaving the railway station, and another on their arriv al at their tents. At the grand camp, the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, Chamberlain's Horse, some Artillery, and other troops were to form a street, through the centre of which the cortege was to pass to the viceregal tents. —*Id.*

LOCAL.

NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—We have received the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bombay Native General Library, which we shall publish to-morrow.

A MEETING of the Marathee Dnyanprasarak Society will be held in the rooms of the Elphinstone Institution this evening, when Mr. Mahadeo Govind Kanadaye, B.A., will read a paper.

Subject.—Comparison between the prospects of future advancement of the Maratha's and Bengalis.

BOMBAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTION.—The fourth Lecture of the Session in connection with the Mechanics Institute will be delivered this evening at 8 P.M. in the Town Hall, by *Professor* W. Wordsworth.

Subject.—" Gibbon and the Literary Characteristics of his Age."

The attendance of the public is requested.

THE first division of H. M.'s 103rd Foot, consisting of eight officers, one warrant officer, one hundred and ninety-eight men, thirty-three women and fifty-one children; fifteen native women, nine children and seventy-eight public followers, arrived here yesterday morning by a special train from Poona.

THE first division of H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, consisting of seven officers, two hundred and forty rank and file, sixteen women and thirty children, left Bombay for Poona, on Wednesday last, by a special train at six P.M.

The Head Quarters and second division, left yesterday by the six P.M., train, to Poona.

The left Wing of H. M.'s 14th Regiment, N. I., which arrived here from Surat by country boats on the 16th instant, will proceed to Poona, as soon as the necessary arrangements are made; and thence to Nuggur to join the Head Quarters of the Regiment.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—The robbery of ornaments of the value of upwards of two thousand Rupees committed in the house of Mr. Sorabjee Pallonjee Mehrjee about a fortnight ago, has at last been traced through the energetic exertions of Subedar Dajee, and the Parsee detective Sorabjee Byramjee. It appears that a Gorawalla in the service of Mr. Sorabjee robbed his master of these valuable jewels during his absence, and after making them over to another Gorawalla for concealment, absconded to Nowsaree, where he was followed up and apprehended. He confessed the crime and gave such information as enabled the Police to trace the robbery. Three or four persons are now in custody awaiting their preliminary enquiry at the Police Office.

THE health of the town during the last week, has slightly improved, the number of casualties being 258 against 292 of the previous one. The deaths from fever are slightly on the decrease, being 152 against 160 of the preceding week; and those from cholera and small-pox, are 9 and 11 respectively. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEAN.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Fever	8
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	5	Other diseases	4
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Cholera	0	Fever	1
Fever	0	Other diseases	0
Other diseases	1	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
HINDOOS.		Fever	4
Fever	97	Small-pox	0
Cholera	9	Other diseases	1
Other diseases	59	NEGRO-AFRICANS.	
MUSSULMANS.		Fever	1
Fever	41	Other diseases	1
Cholera	0	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Other diseases	15	Accident	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small-pox	11	24
Cholera	9	33
Measles	3	9
Fever	152	138
Nervous system	7	12
Respiratory system	14	26
Alimentary system	34	38
Cachexy	18	16
Accidents	2	3
Other diseases	8	8
Total	258	307

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 19th February 1863.

BROACH.—Fine and calm.
BULSAR.—Fair: S.E. calm.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Calm and cloudy. Ther. 79.
GOA.—Cool wind light from East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, N.E. light.
MADRAS.—Fine wind, North. Ther. 80. Baro. 30-16.
PAUMBEN.—Fine, Northerly light. Ther. 83.
SURAT.—Cool and fair

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the petitions of the several persons hereunder named and described have been presented to the Court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, Bombay, praying, respectively, for the benefit of the Act made and passed in the eleventh year of Victoria, Chapter XXI.:—

Joshua Stephens, unemployed; date of petition filed, 3rd February 1863.

Purshotum Soorujram, none; date of petition filed; 4th February 1863.

Balcrustna Succaram, a Graduate G. M. College; date of petition filed, 11th February 1863.

Peerajee Suttoojee, Boodajee Bhagoojee, Shobajee Pandoorung, Bapoo Soor Savut, Rama Babnojee, and Atmaram Ramjee, the first is a gardener, and the other five are labourers; Narayen Ramjee and Ramjee Luxumon, the first is the employ of one Chintoba Anajee, sand seller, and the second a country liquor seller; Gungaram Ruckhmajee and Cassiram Ruckhmajee, dealers in ram's leather and wool; Narrayen Khundoojee, a grass merchant; Venayeck Wisswanath, a clerk in the office of Messrs. Forbes & Co.; Memon Rahimtoolla, Arab, and Mahomed Rahimtoolla, dealers in salt; Harry R. Jackson, a Master Mariner; date of petition filed, 16th February 1863.

Orders in the matters of the abovenamed Insolvents' petitions, that the real and personal Estate and Effects of the said Insolvents be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court, under Clause VII. of the said Act, have been duly made.

Days appointed for hearing the petitions of the undermentioned Insolvents.

Harry R. Jackson, Narrayen Khundoojee,—1st Monday in March next, at 11 o'clock.

Joshua Stephens, Balcrustna Succaram, Memon Rahimtoolla Arab, and Mahomed Rahimtoolla, Gungaram Ruckhmajee, and Cassiram Ruckhmajee, Peerajee Suttoojee, Boodajee Bhagoojee, Shabajee Pandoorung, Bapoo Soor Savut, Rama Babnajee, and Atmaram Ramjee, Narrayen Ramjee, and Ramjee Luxumonjee,—3rd Monday in March next, at 11 o'clock.

The abovenamed Insolvents have filed schedules of their debts, estates, and effects in my office. Opposing creditors must file their claims, verified by affidavit, and pay the usual fees, at my office, at least three days before the hearing.

J. W. ORR,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay this 17th day of February 1863.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.

17*th and* 18*th February* 1863.

BEFORE F. L. BROWN, Esq.)

CHEATING BY PERSONATION AND FORGERY.—Rama Luxamon, *alias* Hurree Peera, was charged with cheating by personation, and also with forgery.

Dr. R. T. Reid deposed.—I am a Barrister, and live at Malabar Hill. On or about the fourteenth of January last my butler, Francis Custillan, brought the prisoner at the bar to my house to be hired as a coachman. I personally questioned the prisoner whether he had been in the service of Major Gray, whose certificate of character, I now hand in, he produced. He said that he had been in Major Gray's service, and that his name was Rama. I then asked him if he had been in any other service, since he left Major Gray's service in January 1862. He said that he had been in the service of a Parsee, who kept carriages for hire, but that he had received no certificate from him, as Parsees were not in the habit of giving certificates. I was deceived by the prisoner's statement, which I believed to be true that he had been in Major Gray's service, and considering the certificate to be a genuine one I engaged the prisoner as my coachman. In consequence of the prisoner not giving satisfaction as a driver, I discharged him a week since; his wages were paid up to the date of his discharge. Information I obtained before prisoner was discharged I had reason to suspect that the certificate marked A, which I kept in my possession, had not been given to him by Major Gray, that he had never been in Major Gray's service, and that his name was Hurree and not Rama. I therefore refused to return him the certificate, unless he could satisfy me that his name was Rama. He said that he would go to the Parsee's house in question where he had been, and get another certificate from him. He then told me that the Parsee's name was Cursetjee Dorabjee, who lived near the play house. He afterwards told me that the Parsee had refused to give him a certificate as he had left his service. From the enquiries which I have since made, I have reason to believe that the man Rama who obtained the certificate from Major Gray is dead, and that the prisoner at the bar changed the name personating the said Rama, and thereby induced me to take him into my service. In consequence of taking the prisoner into my service, I believe I have suffered damage by reason of his ignorance of his duties as a coachman. Damage to my property, namely to my carriage and harness, which were injured by one of the horses getting his leg over the splinter-bar, was caused by the prisoner, I therefore charge the prisoner with cheating by personation.

The prisoner had no questions to put.

Major William Gray stated,—I am a Major in the Bombay Staff Corps, and at present reside on the esplanade. I have examined the document now shewn to me marked A purporting to be signed by me. That document is not in my handwriting, nor is the signature mine. It is a forgery. I do not know the prisoner at the bar. He was never in my service as a coachman. About January 1862, I discharged a coachman of the name of Rama at Mhow, and gave him a good character. The document marked A is very likely to be a copy of that character. I have reason to believe that Rama, the coachman I discharged at Mhow at that time, is dead. He was a very old man. I am quite certain that the prisoner is not the man.

Crustna affirmed.—I am a horsekeeper in the service of Dr. Reid. I know the prisoner at the bar. I have known him for the last four months. They call him Hurree. I never heard him called Rama. He and I joined Dr. Reid's service together. Since then he told me that his name was Rama in the character.

The prisoner had no witnesses to call.

On this day (Wednesday) the Magistrate committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

It is hereby ordered that the annexed Table of Fees, having been settled by the Judges of the High Court, and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, shall be the table of Fees to be used and observed in the High Court as to all matters to which such Fees relate, from and after the date of this Order. By order of the Court,

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Bombay High Court, the 14th day of February 1863.

TABLE OF FEES.

To be taken by the Attorneys and Proctors of the High Court of Bombay.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Authority to sue or defend	2	0	0
Letter before suit	2	0	0
Any other necessary letter	2	0	0
If special	Discretionary.		
INSTRUCTIONS—			
Short instructions for plaint, agreement, statement, &c. or for any proceeding	8	0	0
The like in special cases (including perusal)	Discretionary.		
Instructions for brief (including perusing papers and examining witnesses) whether on final disposal at first hearing, settlement of issues, final trial, or on motion	Discretionary		
DRAWING—			
Every plaint, set off, petition, statement, affidavit, agreement for compromise, adjustment or satisfaction of suit, reference to arbitration, under 5 folios of 72 words	5	0	0
Notice of motion or to produce, &c. (under 5 folios)	2	0	0
Any similar proceeding exceeding 5 folios, per folio	0	12	0
Every agreement raising questions of law or fact for the decision of the Court, but not to exceed Rupees 20 unless certified by the presiding Judge as a case for extra costs	Discretionary.		
Every brief per folio of 72 words, disallowing unnecessary prolixity	0	10	0
Every bill of costs (including copy and service), per folio of 72 words	0	8	0
COPIES AND SERVICE—			
Every engrossment or fair copy, per folio of 72 words	0	4	0
Every Service within the Fort	1	0	0
Every additional mile without the Fort inclusive of travelling expenses	1	0	0
ATTENDANCES—			
Attendance at the offices of the Court or before a Judge on matters of course	1	0	0
Every attendance before a Judge not otherwise provided for	3	0	0
Every ordinary attendance within office	3	0	0
Every special attendance within office	Discretionary.		
Every attendance in client or opposite attorney, or other necessary attendance out of office and within the Fort, per hour	5	0	0
The like outside the Fort, per hour	10	0	0
Attendance on presentation of Plaint	10	0	0
The like before a Judge on settlement of issues, or if suit be then finally disposed of	10	0	0
The like if occupied the whole day	25	0	0
Attendance in Court on motions of course	5	0	0
The like on special motions, whether *ex parte* or opposed	10	0	0
If engaged the whole day	25	0	0
Attendance each day the cause is in the peremptory paper and called on	3	0	0
Attendance in Court on the hearing of a cause or further hearing and final disposal, or at the hearing of testamentary, intestate, matrimonial, or criminal causes	20	0	0
The like, if occupied the whole day	25	0	0
Attendance before a Judge on reference to him, or before the Commissioner for local investigation, or for adjustment of accounts, or on examination of witnesses, on commission, or by order of the Court, or before arbitrators (if counsel engaged), per hour	7	0	0
The like if counsel not engaged	10	0	0
The like without the Fort (if counsel engaged)	10	0	0
If counsel not engaged	15	0	0
The like if beyond the local jurisdiction of the Court (exclusive of travelling and other expenses)	Discretionary.		
Attendance outside the Fort at the Judges' private residence on urgent occasions	20	0	0
Attendance to hear judgment when not delivered at the trial	7	0	0
Attending taxation (on warrant) per hour	4	0	0
Consultation or conference with counsel	10	0	0
Proctor's fees to be regulated under four Classes—			

1st.—Under Rs. 3,000, as present 1st Class in the table of fees of 26th April 1852.

2nd.—Over Rs. 3,000 and under 10,000, ⅓rd more than the 2nd Class.

4th.—Over Rs. 10,000, ⅓rds more than 2nd Class.

MATTHEW R. SAUSSE.
JOSEPH ARNOULD.
HENRY HEBBERT.
A. K. FORBES.
RICHARD COUCH.
HENRY NEWTON.

29th January 1863.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—NOTIFICATION.

The foregoing Rules have been approved and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.

H. L. ANDERSON, Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 18th February 1863.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS DUTY UPON LIGHT WINES.

No. 409 OF 1863.

From GEORGE INVERARITY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

To H. BROOKE, Esq.,
Secretary Chamber of Commerce.

SIR,—In continuation of Mr. Secretary Robertson's letter to your address, No. 3964, of the 31st October last, and with reference to your communication No. 137 of the 10th November following, I do myself the honor to transmit for the information of the Chamber of Commerce copies of the correspondence containing the decision of the Government of India on the subject of the duty to be levied upon light wines generally.—I have, &c.

G. INVERARITY, Commissioner of Customs.

No. 1597 OF 1862.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From GEORGE INVERARITY, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs.

To the Honorable A. D. ROBERTSON, Esq.,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Custom House, 11th Nov. 1862.

SIR,—With reference to the 2nd para of your letter to the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, No. 3964, of the 31st ultimo, copy of which was received with your endorsement No. 3965 of the same date, I have the honor to bring to the notice of His Excellency in Council that practically very great difficulty is experienced in giving satisfaction to the mercantile community generally in carrying out the provisions as to light wines contained in schedule A of Act XI. of 1862.

2. Two communications have been received from the Customs department at Calcutta on the same subject, one a telegram, dated the 21st May last, stating as a general rule that only the wines of France and Germany imported into this country are light wines, and the second also a telegram dated the 10th June following, stating the Calcutta office considered all kinds of Champagne and Hock to be light wines, but that it admitted at the lower duty only wine which did not exceed twelve rupees per dozen in value.

3. It appears doubtful therefore whether the Customs Departments at Calcutta do not admit at the lower rate of duty all wines of rupees twelve per dozen in value and under.

4. Very great difficulty must always be experienced in strictly defining the term light wine. And the merchants themselves, as I learn, from a communication from the Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce to my address are in doubts where to draw the limit at which a wine ceased to be a light wine if the term is confined to the wines of France and Germany alone, as implied by your letter No. 3964 above quoted, then injustice will be done to the producers of the light wines of Spain, Portugal, and the Cape, as well as of some Mediterranean ports, who would be placed at a great disadvantage in respect to the producers of France and Germany, Tinto, Bucellas, Lisbon, Red Spanish wines, but of low value on account of their poorness of flavour and deficiency of strength. Tinto wine, a portion of which is specially imported into Bombay for considerably less than rupees twelve a dozen, and yet because they may be considered as inferior kinds of Port and Sherry, and scarcely capable, therefore, of being classed with the light wines of France and Germany, they must under the existing interpretation of the law be charged with the higher duty of nearly four rupees per dozen, a rate which must eventually act as entirely prohibitory. I beg further to add that none of these wines are "adulteration" (vide para 2 of your letter above quoted), they are all pure wines and in considerable demand amongst the middle classes of Portuguese and others.

5. It appears therefore that the public have strong grounds for complaint against existing arrangements. Enquiry has satisfied me that all discontent would be removed by admitting at the lower duty by one rupee the imperial gallon, all wines indiscriminately which did not exceed Rs. 12 per dozen in value, without attempting to lay down minute distinctions between "Light Wines" and others, such as even those practically acquainted with the trade find it impossible to draw, and I would respectfully solicit the early sanction of His Excellency in Council to this arrangement being adopted, it might result in a small sacrifice of revenue, but that would be of inferior importance to the removal of what is at present very generally considered an unfair and unnecessary restriction on the importation of certain classes of wines.—I have, &c.,

GEORGE INVERARITY, Commissioner of Customs.

No. 301.

From A. M. MONTEATH, Esq.,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

To H. L. ANDERSON, Esq.,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Dated Fort William, 12th January 1863.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. A. D. Robertson's letter No. 4303, dated the 26th of November, submitting for the decision of this Government a question as to the proper application of the term "Light Wines" contained in Schedule A of Act XI. of 1862 with reference to the discriminating duties on wines at Bombay levied under that Act.

2. In reply, I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of Bombay the accompanying copy of a memorandum from the Collector of Customs, at Calcutta. The Governor General in Council considers that the Calcutta practice as therein exhibited is correct, and that no sufficient reason for altering it has been shewn.—I have &c.

A. M. MONTEATH,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Memorandum by the Collector of Customs in reply to the three following questions.

1. What is the practice of the Calcutta Custom House?

2. Is any inconvenience experienced in carrying out that practice?

3. What do you think of Mr. Inverarity's suggestions?

The practice of the Calcutta Custom Houes is to admit at the one rupee duty only the wines of France and Germany and then solely when of less value than twelve rupees a dozen.

Ginger wine has been admitted at one rupee when the value was below twelve rupees, and the analysis shewed the absence of almost any spirit.

An attempt was made by a Calcutta firm to get Port wine admitted at one rupee duty. This I opposed and the board upheld my views. The wine had been valued at fourteen shillings a dozen. I was so satisfied that Port could not be considered a light wine, that I wrote to my own wine merchants Messrs. Maxwell & Keays of Jamaica Street, Bow-market, as to what was considered "light wine," Messrs. Maxwell & Keays were exporters of wines to India when only three firms in all were engaged in the trade. Their answer to my query is as follows:—

"In answer to your enquiry respecting the term "light wines," we give that definition only to the French and German wines, and any there may be of that kind when the spirit is about twenty per cent. and under. Neither Port nor Sherry, nor even wines coming from Spain or Portugal as far as we have seen (and they are shipping the ordinary country wines, we have heard) are in our opinion entitled to be called "light wines." With respect to the cost possibly there may be costing as little as you quote (that is fourteen shillings a dozen above referred to), but it is very likely to be a blended wine from our Docks. It has been usual to require a certificate of cost where duty is payable according to value."

In fixing the spirit at twenty per cent. and under Messrs. Maxwell and Keays have I think fixed it favorably for the trade. Sixteen per cent. of spirit and under is generally the line of distinction between light wines and other descriptions.

I am not aware of any inconvenience attending the practice of the Custom House here. The wine is approved by sample, and if a French or German wine and valued by the appraiser at twelve rupees and under it is passed at the one rupee duty. If not and it should exceed twelve rupees the higher duty is taken.

I have no objection to a uniform rate of one rupee duty on all wines of less value than twelve rupees a dozen, with the exception of Sherry, Port, Madeira and Marshala. These are not light wines and cannot be called such in any sense of the word. Burgundy and some Clarets are no light wines, but when of the quality to exclude them from the class of light wines they cannot be imported at twelve rupees the dozen, an analytical chemist in this town, when I spoke to him as to whether Port at fourteen shillings the dozen could be a light wine, replied, "Port, Sherry, and Madeira are not light wines, even at a cost of one rupee the dozen." Marshala I have known myself to give twenty six per cent. of spirit.

I imagine a good deal of the confusion at Bombay arises from parties who have not been brought up to the wine trade and acting as agents for shippers from England and proceeding on their own ideas as to what ought to be the rule instead of, or what is recognised practice of the trade.

J. A. CRAWFORD.

EXTENSION OF THE TELEGRAPH LINE.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL OF BOMBAY has forwarded to the Revenue Commissioner, S. D., and the Chamber of Commerce, a copy of the following Resolution passed by the Supreme Government, sanctioning the extension of telegraphic communication to certain portions of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, with a request that they would favour Government at an early date with any suggestions they might have to make, with regard to the extensions proposed to be made in the Bombay Presidency. Orders have already been issued by the Bombay Government, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India, to extend the line from Goa to Sedasewghur, instead of carrying it, as originally proposed, from Dharwar via Sircy to Sedasewghur, thus anticipating the decision arrived at in paragraph 30 of the Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

The main line of telegraph between Bombay and Madras communicates with the West Coast by a branch line to Cannanore, whence it skirts the Coast Southwards as far as Cochin and there terminates.

2. The portion of the West Coast between Cannanore and Cochin (156 miles) is thus connected with the telegraphic system.

3. On the East side of the Peninsula the main line from Madras skirts the Coast Southwards as far as Paumben (where it crosses to Ceylon), and is continued as far as Tuticorin, a post of some importance 60 miles beyond that point.

4. Of the Coast line, therefore, between Madras and Bombay the only portions connected with the telegraphic system are the portion between Cannanore and Cochin on the West Coast, and between Madras and Tuticorin on the East Coast.

5. With the exception of the small extension from Paumben to Tuticorin, the above account represents the state of Coast Telegraph communication in 1859, when the correspondence above quoted commenced.

6. In June of that year the Madras Government proposed to complete the chain of Coast communication as follows:—

(I).—By a junction line from the Southern point of the East Coast line round the Peninsula to the Southern point of the West Coast line. Starting from Paumben the line was to proceed via Tuticorin, Trevandrum, Quilon, and Aleppe to Cochin.

(II).—By a junction line from Cannanore (the Northern point of the West Coast line) *vid* Mangalore, Honore, and Sircy to Dharwar (on the main line between Bombay and Madras).

7. The Madras Government laid the greatest stress on that portion of the first of the above lines which was to connect Paumben with Tuticorin, the port "from whence the whole crop of Tinnevelly cotton is exported;" and they urged, in respect of the latter line on the West Coast, the following reasons:—

"The Government could not but attach great importance to the construction of a line which, passing from Cannanore to Dharwar through there places, would connect them telegraphically with Madras and Cannanore, the latter station being the head quarters of the Officer Commanding Malabar and Canara, and the station of the only European Regiment quartered on the Western Coast of this Presidency. The Upper or Balaghut talooks of North Canara of which Sircy is the Capital, have recently been the scene of a harassing and protracted petty warfare, which has not yet wholly terminated. It would be great service if the authorities there employed, Civil and Military, had the advantage of speedy communication with Cannanore and Madras."

8. The Government of India, on the 21st September 1859, sanctioned the small portion of the line from Paumben to Tuticorin, and left the larger extensions on the East and West Coasts for future consideration.

9. On the 20th January 1862 the Madras Government called attention to their letter of the 17th June 1859, and expressed a hope that the time had arrived for a consideration of the larger extension proposed therein, remarking in addition to what had been said before, that "the line from Cannanore to Dharwar would pass through the two ports of Compta and Sedasewghur, whose importance as shipping ports of cotton is now so much enhanced by the present state of the cotton question.

10. On the 8th February the Madras Government conveyed the wish of the Raja of Travancore that the telegraph should be extended through his country, and his offer to co-operate with Government. Travancore forms a portion of the route of the previously proposed junction between Paumben and Cochin.

11. On the 13th and 27th March the Madras Government submitted letters from the Madras Chamber of Commerce and the Wynaad Planters' Association praying for the establishment of a Telegraph office for Tellicherry, a point in the portion of Coast line already existing between Cannanore and Cochin; and for the extension of the line from Cannanore to Mangalore (one of the stations on the previously proposed line from Cannanore to Dharwar.)

12. In respect to the Tellicherry office, it was urged that the place was becoming "one of the great ports for the export of coffee, black pepper, cocoanut oil, &c."

13. As regards the extension to Mangalore, it was pointed out that that place was possessed of a considerable export trade in grain, &c., to Bombay, and to all the ports on the South.

14. On the 24th May the Bombay Government submitted a letter from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce pointing out the inconvenience arising from the want of a complete line of Coast Telegraph communication, and urging the "large and increasing trade carried on from Mangalore, Tellicherry and other ports on the Malabar Coast chiefly on account of mercantile firms in Bombay."

15. The last communication quoted at the head of these remarks contains a report from the Director General of Telegraphs on the several questions before the Government, viz:—

(a).—The connection of the Southern extremity of the present East Coast line at Tuticorin with that of the West Coast line at Cochin by a line passing round the Southern point of the Peninsula.

(b).—The connection of the most Northern extremity of the present West Coast line at Cannanore with Dharwar on the main line between Bombay and Madras.

(c).—The co-operation of the Raja of Travancore with the Government in the construction of such portion of line (a) as may pass through his territory.

(d).—The opening of an office at Tellichery on the existing West Coast line.

16. Throughout his observations, Colonel Douglas draws a distinction between the supposition of the new lines and offices being supplied with day and night establishments, and of their being supplied with only day establishments. In the former case the lines would be available for general through-traffic, and in the latter for local traffic only.

17. His opinion on the several proposal is as follows:—

(a) or Line, for from Tuticorin *via* Tinnevelly, Trevandrum, Quilon and Aleppe to Cochin. The monthly cost, &c., would be if day establishments only be provided, Rs. 1,427 and cost of construction Rs. 1,41,900; if day and night establishments be provided Rs. 2,307 and cost of construction Rs. 1,41,900.

18. From a rough calculation of probable receipts based on considerations of locality and postal traffic, Colonel Douglas calculates that, if placed on the *day-work* scale, these offices would be "rather more than self-supporting." If day and night establishments be given, the line, locally considered, would not be self-supporting, but it would "allow of the route through it and along the West Coast of India being adopted as the main line for communication between Ceylon and Bombay," and, being the most direct line of communication between those places, would thus assume an importance throughout its entire length." Under these circumstances, Colonel Douglas thinks that "the proposed line strongly recommends itself."

(b) that is, line from Cannanore to Dharwar—Colonel Douglas points out that if the line passes through Sirey, it would not except at a great extra cost pass through the cotton port of Sedasewghur." He considers the latter point the more important of the two in a commercial point of view, and accordingly recommends that the line instead of diverging from the coast at Compta inland towards Sirey and Dharwar, should be continued through Sedasewghur to Goa, at which the other lines of wines to India when only three firms in all were engaged in the trade. Their answer to my query is as follows:—

"In answer to your enquiry respecting the term "light wines," we give that definition only to the French and German wines, and any there may be of that kind when the spirit is about twenty per cent. and under. Neither Port nor Sherry, nor even wines coming from Spain or Portugal as far as we have seen (and they are shipping the ordinary country wines, we have heard) are in our opinion entitled to be called "light wines." With respect to the cost possibly there may be costing as little as you quote (that is fourteen shillings a dozen above referred to), but it is very likely to be a blended wine from our Docks. It has been usual to require a certificate of cost where duty is payable according to value."

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FRANCE AND EGYPT.

(From the Times Second Edition, Jan. 19.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALEXANDRIA, JAN. 8

THE *Independance* of the 28th ult., and, I believe, the *France*, and one or two other French papers, received here two days ago, contained a statement that the Viceroy of Egypt had agreed to supply the French Government with a regiment of 1,000 negroes to serve with the French army in Mexico. The men, it was added, would be embarked on board the Government transport La Seine, which arrived here a short time ago with troops for Cochin China, and would be conveyed direct from Alexandria to their destination in America.

Nothing whatever had been heard in this country on the subject, and we are not accustomed to see a State secret so strictly kept that a whisper of it does not get abroad. The thing seemed, moreover, too extraordinary to be believed. But we have had no time to enter into any discussion on the subject. The Seine has actually sailed from Alexandria with some 400 or 500 of the Viceroy's negro soldiers. The men had been brought down from Cairo in the usual manner, little suspecting what was going to befall them. Late last night a body of police was sent down to the harbour, where they seized all the Soudanese they could lay their hands upon and despatched them to Meks, a place at the entrance of the harbour, some three miles beyond the terminus of the railway, and where the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company has opened its quarries. The Seine meanwhile had got up steam and was lying off the same spot. With the assistance of the boatmen, the operation of embarking the unfortunate emigrants was soon performed. Early this morning all was over, and so well had the thing been managed, that the Seine was miles away out at sea long before there was even a suspicion in town of what had happened.

I need hardly say that the event has produced considerable excitement. Has this, it is asked, been done with the consent of the Sultan, and if so, how will the Porte account for so flagrant a breach of its neutrality in the war between France and Mexico? Or if not, what explanation will the Viceroy be able to offer? He may possibly answer that the men are not entitled to the privilege of being regarded as subjects of the Sultan, that they have been kidnapped in the heart of beyond the frontiers of the empire, and that although destined to be formed into troops, they are his own personal property, and, according to all Mussulman law, at the absolute disposal of their master. But such an argument would be weak in more respects than one and would be open to manifest objection. We have heard a great deal about "voluntary recruits" to another great undertaking, at a place very much nearer Alexandria; but, in this instance, it is surely altogether impossible that such a plea should be attempted.

It is said that the men are required to perform the rough work of the camps in Mexico, for which Europeans have been found altogether unfitted, and which, it is asserted, the negroes, from being inured to the effects of a tropical climate, will be able to undertake with impunity. But no person, of course, expects that a single one of these unfortunate creatures will ever return, to Egypt to give an account of his experiences in the New World.

Among the native inhabitants of the town the news has produced no small consternation. It is not, perhaps, that they feel much sympathy for the blacks, but many among them, and more especially the Berberis, or Nubians, feel that their skins are not so fair but that they might also be looked upon as proof against pestilential fevers and *vomito prieto*. It has indeed been rumoured, and very extensively believed, that some of the townspeople had been impressed and sent off; but the report, I believe, is without any foundation.

Mr. Fonblanque, Her Majesty's Legal Vice Consul for Egypt, has been installed in his judicial functions, and is already busily engaged disposing of criminal and other cases which awaited his arrival. For the present no alteration is made in the forms of procedure hitherto practised in the Consular Courts, but we are still threatened with the introduction of a system of juries, a thing by no means desired in this country, and the objections against which I have already entered into on a previous occasion.

Solicitations have been made by the promoters of the Societe Financiere d'Egypt for Government support, but the Viceroy has steadily refused to depart from the declaration he made when it was first attempted to start the undertaking in Paris two years, or to grant even such nominal privileges as might be construed into Government patronage. The Societe Financiere, it is replied, has the same authorization to enter into commercial operations in Egypt as is open to any other establishment whatsoever. The company is under French jurisdiction; but the French Consul has declined giving either his official or personal support to its demands.

THE POLITICAL CRISIS IN AMERICA.

(From the London Review.)

THE battle of Fredericksburg has brought not only the campaign of the rival belligerents to an issue, but forms unquestionably a decisive crisis in the political situation of the Federal and Confederate forces. It has made apparent and conclusive beyond question, the inability of the North to effect the final subjugation of the South. Some politicians, like Mr. Gladstone, may have desired to see this result precipitated; others, like Mr. Bright, may have been led by their sympathy to disbelieve in an event which they deplored. But to this complexion all have come at last, and, after the great defeat of Fredericksburg, no reasonable man can any longer cherish the dream of a restoration of the Union to be effected by force of arms. The courage and power of endurance of the South are fortified to an incredible degree by a victory so far beyond their expectation, and the spirit of the North must be inevitably in a great degree subdued by so tremendous a disaster.

It is perfectly true that the North have still an army, and that they have inexhaustible resources of population and of wealth. The forces of Burnside are probably sufficient to secure Washington from attack, and it is not impossible that in a few months more their losses may be repaired. But the defeat of their cause is not less certain or less irreparable. They are embarked in a game in which not to win is to lose. Every day that the authority of the Federal Government is successfully defied counts to the South as a fresh victory, every day in which it fails to impose its submission must be reckoned as a new defeat to the North. Hitherto each successive failure has been excused by some plausible explanation. The preparations of the Government of Washington, we were told, were slow, but in the end they would prove sure. Their best officers had deserted to the ranks of Secession, but others would in the end be found to replace them. The Federal troops required time for discipline and consolidation, but in the end all would be ready. Those who were not unfriendly to the North listened to these apologies for successive defeats with no incredulous ears. They were willing, like Charity, to hope all things and believe all things. But there must be a term even to the most partial credulity. We cannot be expected for ever to place confidence in the advance of a cause which is daily retrograding with visible rapidity. Nearly two years have now elapsed since President Lincoln undertook to assert the authority of his Government by arms, and having referred the question to the arbitrament of war, it must be admitted that the award has gone against him. Some may rejoice at the result, others may regret it; but it is the duty of the journalist, as a contemporary chronicler, is simply to record it.

It is true, that by dint of their naval superiority, the Federal Government have the means of prolonging the struggle almost indefinitely. The Blockade of the coast and the possession of the line of the Mississippi, give them ample means of harassing their opponents by tremendous privations. It appears to be certain that the weapon of a servile insurrection is not one which is available even in the hands of persons who might be so unscrupulous as to employ it. The tranquillity and inaction of the negro population throughout the whole of this deadly strife, in which their interests are so deeply involved, is one of the many features of this contest which to many seemed incredible. The North are not beaten, it is true, for in point of territorial dominion, they actually hold more at this moment than they did at the commencement of the campaign. But though not beaten, it is equally certain that they cannot win. To continue the struggle for the restoration of the Union, is to persevere in an object, which is plainly beyond their reach. From the moment that this had become evident, the protracting of the strife became not only a blunder, but a crime. The sacrifice of life in this short but bloody war has been beyond example. The expenditure of treasure has been profuse beyond all precedent in history. At the rate of interest at which the Federal Government have been compelled to borrow, the expenses of the war, even at the present moment, would involve a burthen not much less than half that which we have inherited from centuries of war. The exhaustion of the country from the disturbance of commerce and the interruption of agriculture, must be extreme, and will be felt long after hostilities shall have terminated.

If there be any truth in the reported resignation of Mr. Seward, it is plain that the true situation of affairs has forced itself even upon those who are most responsible for these disasters. We do not blame the Federal Government for taking up arms, in the first instance, to retrieve their outraged authority. We are not disposed to differ from the assertion of Mr. Bright that any other government would have done the same thing. No sovereign tamely submits to the dismemberment of his empire. And, in this respect "cheap republics" do not differ from "costly monarchies." The prudence of the attempt depends on the relative force of the parties in the struggle, and the only justification in the commencement of a civil war is the certainty of success. England was right in putting down the Irish rebellion, and she was wrong in her war with the American colonies, principally because in the latter she failed, whilst in the former she succeeded. For, after all, where parties choose to appeal to arms, there is no test of superiority but victory. For demerit in disaster in the conduct of affairs, the Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln will obliterate even the shameful memory of the administration of Lord North. Without inquiring very deeply into the original causes of secession, of the later miscarriage of the war, it is obvious to every understanding that the United States of America have fallen to pieces, because their affairs had passed into the hands of men who were wholly incapable of governing. Mr. Bright may indulge in his view of an illimitable empire stretching from sea to sea, of countless populations and incalculable wealth; but he omitted one consideration, which a politician of a less shallow intellect would not have overlooked; viz., that such an empire requires, above all things, and beyond all things, a governor, or at least a system of government, capable of wielding its destinies and controlling its passions. The human race cannot people the earth as a herd of buffaloes graze on the prairie. In order to understand the calamitous change which has taken place in the fortunes of the transatlantic Republic, it is only necessary to contrast the men who made its fortunes with those who have marred them. Let any man look back to the state papers which record the foundation of the United States, and its transactions with Europe, at the close of the last century, and compare them with the effusions of Mr. Lincoln and the despatches of Mr. Seward and they will trace the clue to what might otherwise appear an incomprehensible enigma of a great catastrophe. The difference between Washington and Lincoln, between Jefferson and Seward, is a complete gauge of the decline and fall of the American republic. It is not without feelings of satisfaction that we are able to recall the fact that, while we lost America, at least we bred the men who made her what she was. We left her marble; it is she who has made herself brick. Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, Madison, Hamilton, Monroe, were names which England rued, but of which England may yet be proud; for it was under the shadow of her colonial system that these men grew up. At the same time it must be admitted that the position in which the Northerners were placed by the Secession was very peculiar. For the last eighty years the Government has been in the hands of the Southerners. The politicians of the North have had no experience in public affairs. Nor would it be easy to select a crisis in the world's history requiring greater intellectual qualities than that which is now come to pass in America. It is idle to assert that the peculiar institutions which prevail in America have had any connection with the degeneracy of her statesmen. A glance at the South is sufficient to prove that statesmanlike power is not extinct. Jefferson Davis and his cabinet are the same men who, until two years ago, filled the cabinet at Washington. And although as yet the North has produced no public men equal to the Confederates, there is no reason to despair that, under the stern discipline of adversity a school of statesmen may yet arise worthy of the great people which they will have to govern.

CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS—THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S CHARGE.

(From the Scotsman.)

CAN a National Church, in a Protestant nation, be a sect?—is a question which is, in England especially, but in some degree in Scotland also, rising into importance and urgency. It was the question obviously most present in the mind, though not always most conspicuous on the surface, of the Bishop of London, when last week he delivered his admirable Charge—a document which, almost as much as anything said or written for several years, denotes the change that has come over ecclesiastical men and things.

Not very long ago, the great question of the day was, whether National Churches ought to exist at all, in any form or condition. Twenty-five years ago, that question was pushed with such zeal and vigour that it seemed as if it could never again go to rest until it had been decided in the negative, and Church Establishments had become numbered among the things that were. There is no longer any use in trying not to see that that question has for the time gone asleep. The attack of "the Voluntary agitation" was made with courage, enthusiasm, and skill—but the garrison is still in possession, and the besiegers are disbanded. What may be the causes of this result may be disputed—whether the improved policy of the defenders, or the mismanagement and faithlessness of the assailants; but there can be no dispute that at that result we have been blest enough to arrive. Now, there is no disputing further still to be confessed—Church Establishments as a whole are stronger and safer now than they were before the grand assault which seemed to shake them to their foundations. The Church of England in especial was never during her whole history, we shall not say more powerful, but more secure and even prosperous. The Church of Ireland, whose existence is to our way of thinking utterly indefensible on any ground either of principle or of practice, is now left unassailed. The Church of Scotland, though rent in twain by internal dissensions, has fewer open enemies and apparent dangers in these days than in the days of the Voluntary agitation. Now, though holding on those questions the same opinions as of old—opinions which this journal advocated long before they were agitated in speeches and sermons—we must look back at and learn from dead history, as we got up to it, in whatever way we may get them, and however much we may regret them. The last twenty years have seen the removal or abolition of many things that, even in the fervid years following the Reform Bill, it seemed hopeless to attack—yet here are Church Establishments, which were popularly attacked in 1834, standing unshaken in 1862. The Corn Laws, the Navigation Laws, the Church privileges in the Universities, and many other laws and systems, which seemed impregnably intrenched in traditions and usages, in the prejudices and the interests of powerful classes, have been brought to the ground by the mere force of public opinion. We must not make too little of the fact that amid all these shakings and overthrowings, Church Establishments have not only stood fast, but have grown in strength and dimensions. We are not, however, prepared to admit that the principle of Church Establishments has grown in power or favour—the result has arisen partly from Church Establishments having been made less objectionable practically, and partly from Voluntary Dissenters having failed to make their principle understood or accepted. The Voluntaries, instead of showing themselves as the upholders of a great principle which had to bide its time, making its way slowly against institutions and interests of old and deep growth, began to be known to the community at large as electioneering leagues seeking sectarian and personal ends, applying their principle to questions like National Education, to which it had no applicability, and failing to apply it to those questions of religious freedom in which their own sectarian prejudices and apparent interests pulled the other way. Establishments, on the other hand, have had their position improved—partly by the removal of some of their most protruding abuses; partly by having desisted from all attitudes of aggression (for instance, nobody thinks now-a-days of asking from the State additional endowments); and partly, perhaps chiefly, from their having acquired a more tolerant spirit and tended towards the adoption of a broader if not a progressive policy. The Established Church of England at all events, has put itself into friendly relations with the public, and has ceased to be, what it at least seemed to be for several years following 1832, a body apart and antagonistic. To be a clergyman of the Established Church is no longer practically synonymous with being a bitter partisan of the most unpopular political faction; the Oxford that twenty years ago frightened people with its arbitrary and retrograde tendencies in politics and theology, is now rather apt to frighten by the freedom of its inquiries and the boldness of its speech; and a school of the clergy, typified by Maurice and Kingsley, have shown a breadth of popular sympathy which has won them a hearing and retrograde opinions among very classes where before she was regarded as a sort of natural enemy. But whatever the causes, the fact is clear—National Churches, to all human appearance, are not so near abolition as they were twenty years ago—they may not have gained ground, but they have got firmer foundations on their old ground. Therefore, the spirit they are of, and the policy they are to pursue, still remain, or perhaps have more than ever become, matters of national concernment.

Relieved for a time at least from enemies without, Church Establishments—especially but not exclusively the Church of England—are menaced by dangers from within. The awakening of zeal and of thought within herself which has proved no small part of the Church of England's more recent safety, forms no small part of her present danger. It is found that different people and classes within her are zealous for different things, and that the awakened thought does not tend in the same direction. Thus, the question has arisen, or may be made to arise, whether all these can be allowed, or can allow themselves, to live and labour together. To that question the Bishop of London, in his Charge, addressed himself in the right spirit and with true wisdom. He sees the great truth that, if, in days like these, not even a father in disposing of his son. He feels very properly that, though the young man has the right to make a self-sacrificing choice for himself, he has no right to press that choice upon him, but that he, as deciding for another, must look upon the whole thing in a business point of view. Does the young gentleman only possess an average amount of religious zeal, and does the Church offer little profit? He feels that he has no business to put any act of his own another person's prospects in life, and therefore he does not thrust the clerical life upon his son. He may be a very good man, a very good Christian, a very useful man, a very public-spirited man in another department and calling, and may also in the end be twenty, thirty, or fifty thousand pounds the richer for it. The latter is an advantage which, however indifferent a parent or guardian may be to it in his own case, he has no right to set aside in the case of another. Minor causes have contributed their quota to the same result, such as the abolition of Orders to a great extent as a condition of Fellowships at the Universities.

How is this fall of the Church, then, in the pecuniary scale to be met? We are afraid that it will be very difficult to meet it. No addition of twenty or thirty pounds a year to a certain number of livings by a different disposal of the Queen Anne's Bounty Fund, suggested by a correspondent in another column, or even a dozen such eleemosynary measures, can meet the evil. They would be mere drops in the ocean. The truth is that the Church is, in a pecuniary sense, being swamped; the national wealth is rising and rising higher and higher, and completely overwhelming her in the comparison; she is up to her neck, and can, as a worldly profession, look just breathe. It is true we have some six-and-thirty bishoprics, English and Irish, which are very good prizes. But in calculating beforehand a young man's prospects on entering into Orders this is mere lottery speculation; the chance is too small to affect the balance, even though we add to the bishoprics as many deaneries. The prizes will enter into the calculation when a noble family disposes of its scions, because they come sufficiently near their grasp, and in this why the prizes of the Church will act in the way of attracting to the Church, because they will, so far as they go, bring an aristocratic element into the body. But, when a man of ordinary rank considers the question of the Church as a profession for his son, he must look to the ordinary and generally accessible emoluments of that profession, and not to its rare and splendid prizes.

Other causes besides pecuniary ones, perhaps, contribute to this formidable shrinking from the profession of the Church on the part of educated men. The last twenty years have been eminently prolific of theological strife. The two parties in the Church have been abusing one another virulently, summoning each other before the Ecclesiastical Courts, and charging each other with impudence and dishonesty in retaining Church benefices when each in the other's opinion contradicts, gainsays, and vilifies the doctrines of the Church. They have at last, by great perseverance, managed to impress upon a large portion of the Church public opinion that very doctrines of the Church are, and that therefore anybody who takes Orders and subscribes to the Articles and Prayer-Book exposed himself to the worst comments of his next neighbour, who may immediately denounce him as a traitor, a liar, and a hypocrite. It is true that the great mass of clergy in the country make very tolerable neighbours, notwithstanding the hard words which are bandied to and fro in party periodicals, and cultivate their spiritual and earthly gardens with as much serenity and benignant cheerfulness as if their reputations had not been blasted and their names made a hissing. See that fine open face, with sunshine in its expression, health in its hue, and genial humour on its lips; the wearer has just left some rose trees which he has been tending, and is proceeding on a visit of inspection to his hot-house, thence to his orchard-house; he gives a look to the peach trees on the way, and ascertains that some feeble-looking nails on the wall are all right. He is a very good sort of man although he has his little tastes, and looks after his poor and is liked by them. What does it signify to him that upon the theory of his next clerical neighbour—who, however, dines with him once a week—he is a flagrant impostor and a perjurer, who has sworn to certain doctrines and holds the contrary ones? The elder and settled members of the clerical body no more feel the weight of these charges and counter-charges than they do that of their own skins. They regard it as a good old immemorial usage, like them fight of St. George and the King of Egypt in the Christmas drama—a usage which does nobody alive any harm, and is absolutely confined to paper. But young minds are not made quite of the same stuff as older ones; they are apt to lie under the extreme delusion that people really mean what they say; they are serious about things when older minds see the complete nonsense of them. All this accumulation of mutual abuse and censure is now telling upon the minds of younger men, who feel shy of putting themselves within the reach of such comments, and therefore avoid the Church as a profession. And it must be remarked that one reason often confirms another in a calculation. When persons feel the pecuniary obstacle to entering the Church, the controversial one comes in as a strong second; when the controversial is brought home to them, the pecuniary one steps into the second post.

Whatever, however, be the reasons which are keeping back young men of education from the profession of the Church, we must regard it as a disaster to the Church of England. Her hold upon society and upon public opinion, her influence, her peculiar office among us, depend in a great degree upon the high education of her clergy; and her clergy have hitherto given certain established guarantees for that qualification. The gradual withdrawal of these guarantees, therefore, cannot be looked to without some apprehension. At the same time, the prizes of the Church will secure these guarantees in the case of a certain proportion of the body, which will exert an influence upon the rest. And we may hope that the main body will continue to exhibit those substantial claims to public respect which lie in conscientious activity and devotion to duty.

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG.

(From the London Review, Jan. 3.)

ON Saturday, the 13th of December, the Federal troops, under General Burnside, sustained a crushing defeat. The only consolation which the North has it that the men did their duty nobly. They fought with a courage and obstinacy to which their rivals themselves bear witness. Nevertheless, it is obvious that the battle ought never to have been fought at all; and that the dispositions of General Burnside violated all the established rules of war. That officer acted more like a desperate gambler than a reasonable man. The strong probability is that the battle was fought because the civilians in the cabinet of Washington insisted that it should be fought, not because any officer considered success possible, except by a miracle. The Federal officers may have represented to President Lincoln that to carry the intrenched position occupied by the Confederate army under General Lee by assault, or to compel him to retire by an attack in flank, might be possible in six months. To this the President may have replied that delay was impossible, and that if anything were to be done, it must be done immediately. General Burnside certainly incurred a terrible responsibility in consenting to obey the orders of the Federal Cabinet against his own deliberate judgment. Now that the event has proved the correctness of his own judgment, he must lament that he did not follow the example of his predecessor M'Clellan, by declining to make an attack which could only end in disaster.

It may be remembered that as soon as Burnside was placed at the head of the army of the Potomac, he marched eastward down the north bank of the Rappahannock until he reached the heights above Falmouth, which stands upon that river. The numbers of his army have not been ascertained, though it is said that they amounted to 150,000 men. It was supposed that he would have crossed immediately; but the regular bridges were broken down, and the pontoons did not arrive for several weeks. Before they did arrive, General Lee had not only marched his whole army, amounting it is said to 100,000 men at the least, to the town of Fredericksburg, but he had occupied himself in forming several lines of intrenchments along the circle of heights which overhang the old Virginian city. Thus matters remained until Wednesday the 10th of December. The country on the north of the river is hilly and wooded, and completely overlooks the plain upon which Fredericksburg stands. The banks of the Rappahannock are lofty and precipitous, so that the river runs in a deep and narrow channel. About two-thirds of a mile south of the city the ground rises, so that a series of terraces are formed one above the other. On this ground there are numerous detached houses and stone walls, which form admirable shelter for troops. To the east of the railway there is, according to General Lee, a plain well adapted for the operations of cavalry.

Such being the theatre of operations, the Federals determined to assume the offensive; and for this purpose it was necessary to cross the river. It was expected that the Confederates would have opposed any such attempt, but General Lee found it impracticable. For he says, "the plain on which Fredericksburg stands is so completely commanded by the hills of Stafford, in possession of the enemy, that no effectual opposition could be offered to the construction of the bridges, or the passage of the river, without exposing our troops to the destructive fire of his numerous batteries." According to the Federal account, there were no fewer than 179 guns. General Lee, therefore, selected his position on the heights, where he made ready to receive the Federals. Skirmishers were also planted in the houses of Fredericksburg which skirt the south bank of the river, so that they might interrupt the working parties of the Federals, who were preparing the pontoon bridges by which General Burnside's army was to cross. Even according to Federal accounts, the fire of these sharpshooters was so effective that the Federals were compelled to desist from their attempt. But on the 11th, the Federals opened a tremendous fire upon the city, in order to drive the skirmishers from their shelter, and succeeded. Under cover of their guns they effected a lodgment in the town. In the mean time, several pontoon bridges were completed, some above and some several miles down the river; and on Friday, the 12th of December, under cover of darkness and of a dense fog, what General Lee describes as "a large force" passed the river and took position on the south bank. This force consisted of Sumner's corps, which was on the Federal right, and of Franklin's, which was on the Federal left. Hooker, who was in the centre, remained on the north side of the river, and in fact constituted the reserve. Opposite to Franklin stood the celebrated "Stonewall" Jackson; on the left was Longstreet, extending along the heights to the south-west. Fredericksburg, or rather Falmouth, is opposite Falmouth. The extreme right of the Confederates was occupied by General Stuart with two brigades of cavalry. The whole army was under the command of General Lee.

What the plan of General Burnside may have been it is difficult to make out. It is said that his intention was to pierce the enemy's centre; but this is improbable; for, considering the position occupied by the Confederates, to do so was practically impossible. Again, it is alleged that Franklin was to swing round his left and to take the Confederates in flank. But according to General Lee, the moment that Franklin's columns appeared through the fog, Stuart opened a fire from his horse-artillery upon their flank, which did them serious damage. At the same time it is admitted by both sides that Franklin gained some success. He drove back the first line of General Hill, forming the right of Jackson, upon the second line, but the Federals were ultimately compelled to retire. Such was the battle on the Federal left. On the right the plan of the Federals consisted in launching columns after columns against the Confederate intrenchments. But although these attacks were supported by the fire of guns on both sides of the river, they produced no sensible effect. At length night closed, and the Federals retired.

Thus, the Confederates gained a complete victory with the slight loss of 1,800 killed and wounded; whilst the Federals, having totally failed, sustained a loss which, according to some accounts, amounts to 10,000; according to others, to 17,000 killed and wounded. The despatch of General Burnside to General Halleck proves conclusively how complete was the victory. Having recrossed the river on Monday, the 15th, he writes on the next day to say that he will withdrew his army to the north side of the Rappahannock, "because he felt fully convinced that the position in front could not be carried, and it was a military necessity either to attack the enemy or retire. A repulse would have been disastrous to us under existing circumstances."

The battle of Fredericksburg has demonstrated once more the consummate ability of General Lee and the Confederate officers. Since he assumed the command of the army he has made only one mistake, and that was when he crossed into Maryland. Knowing the peculiar qualities of his troops, he had steadfastly stood upon the defensive. Neither the impatience of his men, nor the blatant criticisms of sensation writers, have been able to shake his resolution or to urge him into a single act of imprudence. When he found himself opposed to General M'Clellan, he dealt no blow until he could do so with crushing effect. When he found himself opposed to General Pope, he at once fathomed his shallow incompetency, and drove him back headlong without a moment's pause. As soon as M'Clellan resumed the command, he again assumed his cautious tactics; and in this last battle, which has just been fought, he showed his consummate prudence. Finding that he could not effectually oppose the Federal army in passing the river, he allowed them to attack him in an impregnable position; nor even after their defeat did he attempt to follow the retreating columns. He no doubt had calculated the danger of such an attempt, and deemed this too great. He knew that if he came down from his position above the city, he would have once more to encounter the powerful batteries which lined the north side of the Rappahannock; and he therefore contented himself with the losses which he had inflicted upon his enemy on that fatal Saturday. No wonder that such a captain should have acquired the enthusiastic confidence of the men whom he commands. What may be the next phase of the campaign it is impossible to anticipate. In the mean time, it seems tolerably clear that the campaign is closed for the winter.

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ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.
They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Bank, and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE at Messrs. B. & A. Hormusjee.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTES DE VISITE.—TREACHER & Co., have on hand, the greatest possible variety of the above.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,
(Army Tailors by Appointment.)
IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*
*** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*
Gold Laces, Sword and *Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos,* &c., for Officers of all ranks.
In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—
Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

RAILWAY COMPANIONS, CARPET BAGS, AND RUGS.
Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent *Novelties* in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets,* and *Shooting Hats.*

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.
"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Helmet Cases adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Silwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this respect of a pattern, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Tegree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."
Bombay, 30*th December* 1862.

KID GLOVES!!!

New Stock just received.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30*th December* 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE!!!

Received this day a large stock of the
Casimir Gloves.
which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being qual in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 30*th December,* 1862.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty.*

MRS. HERN, Milliner and Dress-maker, No. 3 Medow Street, Fort.

JACOB AND COMPAY,
CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet Wool of all English Qualities.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Olive mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Shirting and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Bodies and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Mareka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts always on hand.
Cashmere, Nonsegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India, Windsor Castle,* and *Overland,* a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—
BALL DRESSES, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk,* &c. &c.
CAMBRIC Stripes and figured "*Silk Dresses.*"
Rich *Evening* Silks and Grenadines.
Colored *Grenadine,* and Barege Dresses.
Colored Exhibition Organde Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored *Mohair Dresses to match. Burnous to match.*
Chinde Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Flounces for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies preceding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored Llama *Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c. Plain and *Figured Grenadine Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets *Collar* and *Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese *and Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Carolina *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation *Laces.*
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White, and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Caps.*
Lace Leaves and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jacconet Embroidery.
Black, White